विवरण

मार्च, 1989 को समाप्त वर्ष के दौरान विद्युत के उत्पादन एवं इसकी आपूर्ति की औसत लागत और वसूली की औसत दर

बिजली बोर्ड	विद्युत के उत्पादन तथा इसकी आपूर्ति की औसत लागत (राज्य बिजली शुल्क के बिना)	वसूली की औसत दर		
		कृषि क्षेत्र से	औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से	घरेलू क्षेत्र से
	(पैसे/कि० वा० आवर)		(पैसे/कि० वा० आवर)	
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	61.44	4.50	108.12	56.67
बिहार	131.90	9.41	131.02	63.33
गुजरात	105.40	20.82	116.25	66.56
हरियाणा	88.36	28.01	115.36	59.00
हिमाचल प्रदेश	117.26	20.00	70.59	45.50
कर्नाटक	77.74	1.55	100.50	64.50
केरल	61.29	22.04	48.47	47.66
मध्य प्रदेश	81.64	24.61	101.32	49.00
महाराष्ट्र	91.11	9.00	112.54	43.50*
उड़ीसा	72.43	22.05	62.47	89.33
पंजाब	84.45	9.18	62.84	60.33
राजस्थान	88.50	29.46	90.99	उ०न०
तमिलनाडु	90.01	11.20	88.36	86.67
उत्तर प्रदेश	101.34	22.67	108.16	75.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	122.14	26.86	91.06	57.00
असम	224.76	30.00	82.76	65.00
मेघालय	85.42	22.06	54.84	50.00

Availability of Homoeopathic Medicines

1963. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the procedure followed to make local purchase of the CMS eye drops/Diacard or any other impirtant medicine, if not available in the CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries/ units in the capital?

THf MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): All Homoeopathic medicines included in the formulary are procured from the

बम्बई तथा पुणे के लिए। अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए 42.50

firms registered under CGHS. Any Homoeopathic medicine such as CMS eye drops/Diacard etc. prescribed by the doctor and not available in the dispensary is purchased by the CGHS Homoeopathic Store and supplied to the beneficiary.

Impact of Loss due to Strike by Oil Refineries

@1964. Dr. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI BEKAL UTSHAI:
SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of officers of public sector oil companies who participated in strike on the 8th May, 1990 and the action taken by Government against the striking officers and to meet the demands of those officers;

(b) since when these demands have been pending and whether any agreement has been reached; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the impact of the strike especially in terms of loss of mandays, production and sales and to what extent the Air Services and other organisation were affected; and

(d) what are the reasons for which this strike could not be averted and the action taken by Government to ban strike under Essential- Services Maintenance Act?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI * M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d) Officers of the oil industry have- beerr

©Prcviously Unstarred Question 1483, transfer-reef from the 22nd May, 1990.

demanding introduction of Central Government DA with revision of pay scales from 1.1.86.

After considering various aspects the Central Government announced its decision on pay scales and DA for public sector officers on 4th April, 1990. The Central Government decided that oil industry officers would continue to get industrial DA but increased the rate of industrial DA from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 1.90 per point shift in the All India Consumer Price Index. This decision, was not acceptable to oil industry officers who gave a notice of strike in two phases from 24—26th April and 8—11 May, 1990. A Group of Secretaries held discussions with representatives of the Oil Sector Officers' Association on 20th, 21st and 25th April 1990. It was explained to the officers by the Group of Secretaries that Central DA can be considered only with pay scales and perquisites applicable to Central Government.employees as part of a total package. The Oil Sector Officers Association did not accept this position but agreed to defer the first phase of the strike pending further discussions. Subsequently, the officers conveyed their inability to accept the offer made by the Government. They also did not agree to defer the strike pending the further discussion of the Union Finance Minister with the Trade Union Leaders on industrial D.A. formula. The officers however decided to reduce the Second phase of the strike from four days to one day. The strike was declared illegal by the Government and banned under the Essential Services Maintenance Act. Despite best efforts of the Government and an appeal made by the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, about 80% officers of seven public sector oil companies participated in the strike on 8th May, 1990. No untoward incidents were reported on the day of the strike.

As per preliminary estimates the